NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTORES & DELL

Business Notices.

KROX'S HATS .-- Every body knows KNOX by reputation and those who have ever wore his HATS will not be liftedy to forget ofm. He is justly colebrated for the excellent articles he manufactures and for the taste which he displays excity season. The Fall Fashiot of Hats which he has recently introduced are admitted to be the neatest thing out. At his establishment, corner of Breads as and Fulton at, a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps, &c. while be found.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. \$15 BROADWAY.

St Nicholas Hotel.

The entire entire stock of this setablement has been marked down Ar Cost And Billow Cost Prices,

The executacent in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

TWELVE SHILLINGS ONLY .- It is agreeable to be agreeably surprised; and if our lady readers would like tenjoy a pleasurable sensation, let them visit Cavrastitu's establishment No. 813 Broadway, between this and Ethests, and their purpose will be accomplished by exactining his nest, durable, and very comfortable GATTER, which are sold at the low price of 12 per pair. They are the cheapest articles of that hind sold in the city.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. SMITH & LOUNSERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, offer their entire Fall Importation of Royal Willon, Vel-yer, Tapestay, Bussels, Tures-Piy and Inghais Carper-180 at a great reduction from recent prices.

FALL, 1857.

We beg to luform our friends that our complete stock of neustyles of Failt and Wister Clothing
is now ready and on sale, comprising every desirable design of
Fabric and Fashion for the procent and approaching season.
Our Currown Disarrament is extensively stocked with our
latest importations of Cassimings, Brayers, Vastings, Sc.
to which we sak special attention. Early selections with of
gourse, procure the choicest things.

D. Davlin & Co.,
Nos. 256, 259 and 250 Breadway, cor. Warrenet.

CORNICES and FIXTURES, Cheap for Cash.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Cheap for Cash. WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, Chesp for Cash.
Solomon & Harr, No. 248 Brosdway.

FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the at action of those in want of she above to their assortment-nong which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare ecomons ever imported.

Store only at No. 7 Autor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'S RADICAL CURE.
Tauss Gryice, of No. 24 Malden lane, has been REMOVED
to No. 2 Vesey et., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, ShoulderBraces, ellk elastic Stockinss, and every variety of Bandages of
most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant
is private rooms for laddes SEWING MACHINES,-WATSON'S \$10 Sewing SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 SeWing Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family see, and their price pieces them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these house-based favorites before paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, cunsummer or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's totalion to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO...
No. 449 Broadway.

Young New-York, like Young France, indorses the Fants Dress Har imported by GENIN, as the most ex-quisite nevelty of the season. No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., Manufacturers of
CHILSON'S Naw CONE GOLD MEDAL
HOT AIR FUNNACE,
Warrecoms No. 396 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a MEWING BIACHINES.—All persons who want a fightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other— the best machine for family use, manyfacturing, plantetion use or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—oan obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Sieger & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the Kidneys and Bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result would be a ceasation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the dure. Sold at the Manufactory, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 68 cents and \$1 per pot.

Wies - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Hats Dyg is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-lable hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the halt, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicale. Barcust.on's Wigs and Tounees surpass all. Barcust.on's Hair Dye and Wig Factory, to. Set Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Preudum Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For maje by the Droggiets and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

Bo gottoe can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authemicated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Our legal doctors baving cognizance of offenses against the Liquor Law, radically differ in their construction of the act. One month since, Judge Russell decided that indictments might be found by the Grand Jury without a previous examination befere a magistrate. Yesterday Recorder Smith, of the same Court, charged the Jury that they could not bring indictments unless the accused had been properly arraigned, examined and committed by a Justice. He further stated that in case they did find under the ruling of Judge Russell, he should deem it his duty to quash the indictments.

The Board of Education last evening swallowed the new Free Academy scheme after a tolerably wirtuous amount of wry faces. Of the fourteen Professors, six are degraded from the faculty, and four of the remaining eight become their immediate masters. Profs. Körner and Duggan will teach their drawing bereafter under the direction of Dr. Docharty, the Professor of Mathematics: Prof. Doremus must teach natural history, anatomy, phy siology and bygiene at the bidding of Dr. Gibbs, the very excellent chemist. Prof. Morales is to teach Spanish and Prof. Glauberskiee German according to Prof. Roemer's system of teaching French: and Prof. Benedict will continue to give instruction in civil engineering, if his two managers, Dra. Docharty and Prof. Nichols, can agree how be shall do H. Drs. Webster and Owen and Profs. Barton and Anthon will be obliged to content themselves with direct domipeering over mere Tuters and adjunct Professors. They, however, receive the consolation of \$250 to \$750 increase of salary. The governing cliquehe eight "Heads"-by this very comfortable arrangement, pocket \$20,000 per year-\$3,250 more han before-at the same time that they put their heele firmly upon the necks of the opposition. Se abject is the condition of these six Professors, that bey have not even the pitiful privilege of complaining to the Executive Committee on the Free Academy directly; all communications must be forwarded through the Faculty. They ought to have union and harmony there now.

The Pennsylvania Legislature did nothing yes terdy. Upon what was thought to be a test vote in the House, the advocates of the legalization of the suspension of specie payments were defeated

We have no intelligence to-day concerning the election in Kansas last Monday, as we had hoped to

By the steamship Niagara, which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, we have three days' later news from Europe. A private letter from London to the Paris Pays says that Lord Elgin is soon to be appointed Governor-General of India The Sultan of Turkey has subscribed £1,000 to the India Relief Fund-a fact which is deemed of importance, as he is the head of the Mohammedan religion. The telegraph between Multa and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October. The completion of this line to Alexandria will bring Bombay within fifteen days of London. The programme of the meeting between the Emperors of France and Russia is published. Napoleon arrived at Stuttgardt on the 25th ult., and was joined at the palace by the Czar. The Empress was expected next day. It was said that the Emperors of Austria and Russia were to meet at Weimar on the 1st inst. Disastrous inundations had taken place in the south of France, where the vintage is abundatt. The embezzlers of the Northern Railway Company's funds had been tried. Parot was acquitted. Grelet was sentenced to eight and Carpentier and Guerin to five years' imprisonment. The three former are required to restore 4,332, and the latter 1,400 shares. Mexico had accepted the mediation of England and France respecting her quarrel with Spain. A project for the partial abolition of serfdom in Russia has received the Czar's approval, and will become a law.

The question now sgitating the mercantile community concerns the proper course to be pursued by the banks. Among other measures of relief it is proposed that the notes of the well secured State banks be taken at par by the city banks-a plan which meets with general approbation, and appears to be open to few objections. At a meeting of prominent merchants yesterday, a committee was appointed to confer with the bank managers with a view to obtaining a large increase—the sum suggested was \$10 000,000-of discounts; and the general feeling appears to be that the adoption of such a project would be for the advantage of all parties; that it would relieve the money market and diminish the number of failures without injuring the banks themselves. Relief is, in many quarters, pronounced to be out of the question until this course is adopted. Yesterday was, indeed, a gloomy day for merchants. Stocks sold very low, and money was difficult to obtain at the highest rates. Among the failures of the day, we notice the names of Mesers. Mellis & Ayres, Blake & Brown, and Bulkley & Co., dry goods, and Mark J. King, furs. Mesers. E. F. Whittemore & Co., highly respectable bankers in Toronto, have also sus-The only new bank discredited yesterday was the Addison Bank of this State. The Lima Bank, which resumed for a day or two, has again suspended. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company having assigned, the M neral Bank at Cumberland has followed suit.

But, as a glance at our telegraphic columns will show, fewer mercantile disasters are reported to day than has been the case for some time. In Boston, stocks are more active and command better prices, and the "solid men" are doing business after the old fashion. In Cincinnati, a better feeling prevails, and the crisis is believed to have reached its culmination. Favorable advices from the East are alone wanting to bring mat ters into a proper shape again. In Philadelphia and Baltimore the depression continues. Little improvement will be manifested until the Pennsylvania Legislature shall have taken some decided steps or adjourned. From Washing ton the report is that within the last three days but \$100,000 worth of stocks have been sent in for redemption, against \$2,000,000 since the publication of the Treasury notice of the 24th of September. and \$650,000 in one day. This fact shows a decided renewal of confidence.

The abolition of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies, about to be proposed in the States-General of Helland, is of less importance from the numbers upon whom it may confer the boon of Liberty than from the new proof it affords of the growing force of the sentiment of humanity among all civilized nations Upon the continent of South Americs the Dutch once held very extensive possessions The Duich West It dis Company carried on for a time a successful struggle with Portugal for the possession of Brazil. But the insurrection of the con quered Portuguese before long expe led them from those regions, leaving them, in South America only their settlements on the River Belize, Dem erara and Essequibo. Even these districts, how ever, are no lorger Dutch. During the wars of the French Revolution, they passed into the bands of the English, and now constitute the colony of British Guiana. All that remains to the Dutch of South American territory, constituting, in fact, their principal possession in America, is the colony of Surinam, between British Guiana on the west and French Guiana, or Cayenne, on the east-s colony the more interesting to us from the circumstance that, having once been English, it was yielded up to the Dutch at the peace of Breds. in 1667, in exchange for the province of New Nett erlands and the city of New-Amsterdam, of which the English had taken forcible possession three years before, changing the name of both to New

There was considerable discussion among the politicians and political economists of the times, whether in making this exchange England had not made a very bad bargain. In point of extent of territory, both colonies stood about on a level. Neither had any definite boundaries inland, and both claimed a large extent of unsettled territory. As their respective boundaries have since been established. Surinam so far as square miles are concerned, has taken the lead. The extent of that colony is reckoned by geographers at about sixty thousand square miles, while we of New York, after claiming during the progress of the Revolationary War, all Upper Cana, and all the country between the lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi, have been cut down to forty-six thousand square miles. At the time of the exchange, now near two centuries ago, the population and commerce of the two colonies were pretty nearly equal; and indeed for the next hundred years Surinam kept pretty equal progress with New York, and at times, especially after the introduction of the cultivation of coffee, first carried there from Java about 1718, and under the impulse of the slave trade, it seemed to justify the arguments of those who had maintained that a colony in the tropics, of such extent and fertility, was of far greater value than New York could ever become.

The first blow to the prosperity of Surinam grew out of an insurrection of the negroes, a body of whom escaped into the uninhabited district in the rear of the colory, where they maintained themselves against every attempt at their subjugation. Finally, the celonists could do no better than to enter into a treaty of peace with them Another insurrection of the same sort broke out about the time of our revolutionary war; and Captain Stedman, who served as one of a party of English mercenaries enlisted to fight the rebel negroes, has given in his book on Surinam a very interesting description of the colony as he saw it. This war ended, like the former, in a recognition of the revolted negroes as free and independent, they,

however, enteriog into a stipulation not to harbor runawaye from the plantations. There is no very recent account of Sarinsm, but these two inde perdent regro communities still exist, we believe, n the interior.

During the wars of the French Revolution Surinam, like the rest of the Dutch colonies, was eccupied by the English; but although they kept the adjoining territory new constituting British Guiana, at the peace of 1814 Surinam was restored to the Dutch. During the English occupation a large part of the plantations had passed into the bands of English proprietors, and it is chiefly, we believe, to English proprietors that they still belong. Ever since the abolition of the slave trade the population of Surinam has been on the decline. An official return, dated in 1842, gave for the total population, 56 000. Of these, 2,500 were whites, of whom half were Christians and half Jews. The colored population (population of mixed blood) was reckoned at 7,000, of whom 4,000 were free and 3,000 slaves. The black population was set down at 46,500, of whom only 1,500 were free. Paramaribo, the capital, had a population of 15,000, including 2,000 whites. The decrease in the population of the colony in the preceding ten years was reckoned at 8,000, caused by the annual diminution of slaves. According to a statement purporting to be official, contained in The Surinam Courant, the number of slaves in Surinam on the 1st of January, 1856, was as follows: belonging to plantations, males, 14,190—females, 14,942; beonging to persons not planters, males, 4,032females, 4,934; total, 38,098; showing in the last fourteen years a diminution of 10,000. It is evident from these figures that the alternative is between the abolition of Slavery or the gradual extinction of the laboring population under the discipline of the plantations.

In addition to the Colony of Surinam, the Dutch pessess on the south shore of the Caribbean Sea the three islands of Bon Air, Ambs and Cura cos, and in the Leeward Caribbee Group the little islands of Luba and St. Eustatius, with half of St. Martin's, which they hold jointly with the French. St. Eustatius, at the time of our Revolutionary War, was, as a neutral island, a seat of trade, similar to that which St. Thomas afterward became; but it never recovered from the blow which it received in being plundered and sold out at a military auction by Admiral Rodney, and, with its neighbors of Luba and St. Martin's, it has now but a few hundred inhabitants, whose chief employment is the cultivation of tropical fruits for exportation to this city. Bon Air, Amba and Curaçoa have a very dry climate, and are chiefly known for their salt pans, especially the former. The thousand or two slaves on this island employed in the saltworks appear to be a cross between the Indian and negro-a good looking, sprightly race, who speak a sort of broken Portuguese. Curaçoa, which once had the same Governor with curselves in the person of Petrus Stuyvesaut, has a few plantations, and perhaps two or three thousand slaves. But the whole number of slaves likely to be affected by any scheme of emancipation which the Dutch Chambers may adopt will not, probably, exceed forty thousand.

The pursuits by which great men in retirement have beguiled the evening of their days have been many and various. L. Q. Cincinnatus, it is well known, after putting to flight the Volsci, devoted himself to private plowing with a zeal which, in modern times, would have obtained for him the first prize at any County Cattle Show. His mere than compeer, "the Cincinnatus of the West," if not a plowman bimself, was the cause of much plowing by others, as the excellent tobacco crops of the Mount Vernon estate sufficiently attested The great Emperor of Germany, during his voluntary exile from courts and camps, spent much time in the study of time itself, and was a better horologist than any Connecticut clock-peddler. The great Emperor of France fought his battles over again upon the drawing-room floor of Longwood The alv Sir William Temple devoted himself to th raising of fine golden pippins, a surfeit of which gave Swift a headache for life. To come down to nodern times, we find ex-President Fillmere engaged in the most elegant, pleasing and useful studies. A reveres d pilgrim who had been to Lexington, Ky., to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, on his journey home passed through Buffalo, and, of course called upon Mr. Fillmore, as the most distinguished citizen of that thriving town. He has sent an affecting account of his visit to The New-York Observer, and it is published in that sacred beet. "As he entered the library," he found the honored occupant searching for the birthplace of Aristotle in an ancient Atlas" Whether the honered occupant" found the venerable locality we are not informed, but as the fact must be an important one, since it aroused the curiosity of the ex President of the United States, we hereby announce that Aristotle, the son of Dr. Necoma chus, was born at Stagira, in Macedon. Why Mr. Fillmore should take such a particular interest in this philosopher is more than we can divine: unless, indeed, he desires by the skillful logic of that ancient to demonstrate the consistency of hobnobbing with the Pope in Rome, and then pitching into the Catholics in America. Aristotle, we believe, was very proud of his position as the tutor of Alexander the Great; and he will, unquestionably, when he learns that he has been taken up by Mr. Fillmore, be the most topping spirit in his sphere, and will communicate his gratification through some convenient mahogany to a circle of wondering

mediums. After he had closed his Atlas, Mr. Fillmore pro eeded to entertain his wondering visitor with a light but fascinating sketch of his voyages and travels by sea and by land, in return for which he robably received the latest information from the Presbyterian General Assembly in Lexington. The ex. President took a rapid survey of matters and things in general, as he marked them in Europe; and one or two of his observations seem to us of public interest and importance. He visited the French tribunals, and noticed that "though they now have the trial by jury, they know nothing of the 'habeas corpus,' so advantageously and fully enjoyed in England and the United States. He bad never so appreciated its value as since his visit to the Continent." We are really glad to fud that Mr. Fillmore has been so much improved and enlightened by his travels. It is not always that the grand tour is productive of such a beneficial change of opinion. There is now an enactment upon the statute book of the United States which eceived not merely the official sanction but the warm personal approval of Mr. Fillmore, which enactment substantially denies the writ of habeas corpus, with the beauties of which he is so desperately enamored, to a class of men who, in their stre strait, when threatened with the loss of lib-

erty and of all which makes life worth having, may

need the humane interposition of that writ quite as much as any political sufferer in France or Italy. Why should Mr. Fillmore reserve his salt tears for the sufferings of King Bomba's victims? "The Greeks are at his door." It well becomes indeed. the signer of the Fugitive Slave law to lament the want of the habeas corpus in Europe. And after all there may be some blinded persons who may not see the exceeding loveliness of the process as employed in this country in such States as Pennsylvania, and by such Judges as Kane. We do not believe that Passmore Williamson regards it as such an admirable invention. Like many other legislative provisions, it is a capital thing when it can be twisted and tortured into serving slavehunters, but it is of no account whatever when the bunted are concerned. And the blessed old trial by jury of which we are always boasting! They have that too in France for criminals, to the unspeakable consolation of Mr. Fillmore's gentle and bur ane spirit. Did he, as he stood in that French Court of Justice, remember the remorseless law to which he gave vitality, and which denies to men criminals in no respect save in love of liberty, that same trial by jury, which puts their freedom, and we have no doubt very often their lives, at the mercy of a single inferior magistrate? There are, too, over three millions of persons in this country who can never, no matter what crime they are charged with have a fair jury trial, can never be tried by their peers, and can never be sure of finding a sirgle sympathetic and unprejudiced man upon the penel. If the great Buffalonian be really so desirous of extending the blessings of habeas corpus and jury trial, he may discover an ample field for his missionary labors without crossing the Atlantic. Mr. Fillmore was also much moved while re-

citing to his visitor the sufferings of the subjects of King Bomba. "In Southern Italy," he said, "the old forms of despotism still bear their original "and cruel features"-a most novel and striking remark indeed! And then he went on to relate a pathetic story of a gentleman who was pulled out of bed by the myrmidens of Bomba-who was blindfolded and hurried to jail without being permitted to bid his family adieu-who was kept in prison three years, &c .- a tale as pathetic as that of Corporal Trim's brother who was shut up by the Inquisition because his Jewish wife sold sausages. We confess that this parration would cause us more extensively to dilate with agony, if we did not remember to have read it ages ago in the newspapers. However, we quite agree with Mr. Fillmore in thinking Bomba a bad fellow; but have we not also a Bomba among us Nay, for that matter, about three thousand, secording to the best estimates? Suppose that we alter Mr. Fillmore's sententious re mark only in a single particular and say: "In the Southern United States the old forms of "despotism still bear their original and cruel "features." Could Mr. Fillmore or anybody else gair say the truth of the proposition? Bomba, we admit, is rather a talented to turer, but we can beat him, for he has not as yet hit upon the ingenious plan of grilling his victims alive as practiced in Tennessee, and expounded and defended by the Reverend Mr. Browlow. And as for the separation of husband and wife, do we not do it far more effectually by sending one helpmate thousands of miles away, and then compelling the survivor to take a fresh one to make everything pleasant and comfortable? And jet, while holding forth to the Presbyterian Pilgrim about tyrannies, Mr. Fillmore, oddly enough, forgot to mention those of his own land. Foreign travel has made him rather

We are glad to hear so good an account of Mr. Fillmore in his retirement. His attention to geographical studies is very commendable, and we hope that he was successful in finding Stagira on the map. It is a singular fact that everybody who calls upon Mr. Fillmore finds him in that library, pegging away like a virtuous Freshman. May we not hope for some weful volume from his pen-the ripe result of a leisure not likely to be inter-

It would appear, if the law was correctly laid down in the late trial of Donnelly, the bookkeeper at the Neversink Highlands, for the murder of Mores, that in the State of New Jersey the mem bers of the respectable religious sect of Univer salists are placed much on the same level, so far as the right of testifying is concerned, with negroes in the Slave States-in fact, in a worse po sition. There is no State that we know of which pegro testimony is not received, at least as egainst negroes; but in the State of New-Jersey, if the charge of Judge Vredenburgh is correctly reported, Universaliste' testimony cannot be received against anybody, not even the dying declarations of a Universalist as against the man who murdered him. The counsel for Donnelly is reported to have asked the Judge to charge "that if the Jury are sat isfied that Moses had no belief in a God and in a future state of rewards and punishments, they "must disregard his dying declarations." To this request the Judge is represented as replying "that such was the law, but that the Jury must be satisfied by the evidence that such is the fact. The law will presume that he had such belief until

"the contrary is proved." If such is the law in New Jersey or any other State, the sooner the Legislature take the matter n hard and alter it the better. The Universalists are one of the recognized religious sects of the country. They can show clergymen as eloquent and learned and members as pious and moral as those of any other denomination, and we canno conceive of any good reason why they should be outlawed and refused any redress by the Courts in cases in which their testimony is needed to make the proof complete. Yet it is well known to be their distinguishing tenet that punishment, instead of being reserved for the future, comes heredoctrine to which the experience of a good many men at this moment affords at least a certain degree

The evidence of the defective religious belief o Moses upon which the coursel for Donnelly relied. was the alleged fact that when upon his death-bed being spoken to on the subject of a future state, he smiled-which smile the counsel argued was in derision, and was, therefore, evidence of a depraved heart, sufficient to justify the rejection of his testi meny. This attack upon Moses did not, however, prevent the Jury from returning a verdict of guilty sgainst Donnelly, and certainly it would have been a great disgrace to the law if a conviction had been prevented on any such grounds.

The credibility of a witness is always a fair sub ject of investigation; but as we have too frequent proof that no profession of faith is any security against falsehood and perfidy, so it is equally cortain that the avowed rejection of all religious belief is not inconsistent with a fair share of oredibility. Auguste Comte, the French philosopher who died the other day at Paris, had the reputation of being an Atheist, as oblequy shared by Harriet Martinesu, who translated his works into English; but will anybody undertake to say that their testimony is less worthy of acceptance than the testimony of Mrs. Cunningbam, for instance, or this Donnelly

A young lady of seventees, living in a very wild and wooden part of Wisconsin, with a widowed mother and house full of younger brothers and sisters depending in good part on her exertions, has written a novel, and thereupon endeavored by correspendence to enlist the interest and exertions of one of the writers for these columns in procuring publication for her work and consequent fame and fortune for herself. The answer to her application does not seem to have impressed her favorably, for she writes again in the following strain:

"Mr. I don't like you at all for writing me such a discouraging letter. However, I will not be discouraged by it. I sell write, and mylwritings shall be published. I have written stories ever since I learned to write, and I shall continue to do so until my hand refuses to make another letter, because I consider it (1) a talent—a God-nivan wift.

hand refuses to make another letter, because I consider it (!!) a talent—a God-given gift.

"People speak of you as one who is all that is good, kind and benevolent, but I don't believe a word of it, and I never shall unless you interest yourself about me and my bock. Of course, a book patronized by THE TRIBUSE would be sure to sell, and you can notice mine in your paper just as well as not if you choose to be obliging," &c., &c.

-Not for the benefit of this young lady [L.] in particular, but of literary young ladies especially and of "the rest of mankind" generally, the writer thus applealed to proposes to make the above extract a text for some brief observations, as follows:

1. Our young authoress is perfectly right in doing exactly as she sees fit in the matter of writing or not writing, and of seeking to find utterance through the press. She is wrong only in not according a like liberty to her involuntary correspondent.

2. She is quite right again in not according to that correspondent that character of being "all that "is good, kind and benevolent," which she says other people ascribe to him. He makes no pretension to be better than other folks, and is inclining to the hope that those who honor him to such abourd excess may go over to the other extreme, and unite with his many enemies in regarding him as a hardhearted ruffian and scoundrel. That belief gives him very little trouble, while the misapprehension that L. so justly repudiates has proved the bane and sorrow of his later life. It leads all manner of people who have axes to be ground to bring them to him in such incredible profusion that he is compelled, from sheer physical inability, to say No (as in L.'s case) to ninety-nine in every hundred of them, who thereupon discover that his reputation for goodness, benevolence, &c., is all a sham and a delusion. He begs, therefore, to have it distinctly understood, now and evermore, that he is utterly unable to lend or give money te those who see fit to honor him by asking for it-that he cannot adopt the orphans, nor educate the aspiring youth, nor find publishers for the novel-writers, who from day to day solicit such trifles at his hands-that he is by no means sure that he would be doing good if he were able and willing to comply with all or most of these solicitations-in short, that he is not a miracle of benevolence, but the contrary, as L. so justly suspects. So we will consider that point settled.

3. Of course, he declines once more and peremp torily to undertake the task assigned him by L. He has not time to read her work in manuscript. He does not believe that scribbling young ladies of seventeen are qualified to instruct or benefit the world by novel-writing-on the contrary, he believes that the publication of their works is calculated to distract attention and patronage from better books, inducing meanness of spirit and scepticism with regard to the utility of literary culture. He does not believe it would be well for L. and other young ladies like her to rush into fame and fortune-or even distinction and competence-by printing a novel. Or, to state the case in another way-he believes that there is a God who created and governs this world-that He has wisely and benevolently ordained the poverty and need which exist there in-and that He has not ordained novel-v the way whereby misses of seventeen may sudden y escape therefrom.

There is much more suggested by L.'s letter above quoted from; but time presses, and the thoughtful reader may readily follow out the train of reflections here initiated.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857. Letters from Wm. Carey Jones contain reports of his conversations with President Mora, but throw but little light upon the affairs of Nicaragua Jones has no diplomatic powers, but will suggest terms for a treaty by which to regulate the transit route and matters connected therewith.

Washington is again invaded by the New-York Democracy. John C. Mather, Congressmen Clark, Kelly, Wood, Taylor and Mike Walsh are here upon business connected with appointments and contracts.

Rumors of a division in the Cabinet are increase ing. Toucey will be thrust out if possible, but the most serious difficulty arises from a disagreement between Secretary Cobb and the President as to Gov. Walker's course. If Slavery triumphs in Kaneas, things will remain as they are; if not, Southern extremists may force Cobb out and put a full-blooded fire-eater in his shoes

The receipts of stock for redemption are very light to-day, a sign that the financial pressure is

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

Since the publication of the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 24th September, to the present time nearly \$2,000,000 worth of United States stocks has been sent in for redemption. The highest amount received in one day was \$650,000 worth; within the last three days the amount altogether is not over \$100,000. The falling off is attributed to an improved condition in the money market.

In reply to an inquiry made at the General Land Office, whether a tract of land illegally sold was subject to preemption, the Acting Commissioner replied that it is not preemptible white covered by an actual sale; and though the sale should be declared invalid, the land cannot be entered until subsequent to its restoration to the market after at least thirty days public notice.

Sentr Yrissari had an interview with the President

Sener Yrissari had an interview with the President to-day in relation to his reception as Minister of Nica-

ragus.

The Navy Department has recently sent out instrutions to the commanders of several vessels of the home squadron with regard to intercepting armed parties designing to invade Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. James Madison Cutts was to-day commissioned a

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

The Royal Mail steamable Niagara sailed from here at 12 m. for Boston, where alse will be due about 6 o clock to morrow evening. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROS

ARRIVAL OF THE MIAGARA AT HALDAY NOTHING LATER PROM INDIA

LORD ELGIN TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL INUNDATIONS IN PRANCE.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS

The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia MEDIATION BETWEEN MEXICO AND SPAN

BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING THEORAPS CO'S. LOTE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857. The R. M. steamship Niagara arrived here at o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at i p. m. on the 25th ult, her dates consequently are three days later than those already received.

The steamer North America arrived out at som or the 23d ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris Pays says there has been received a private letter from London stating that Lord Elgin would seen be appointed Governor General of India, and Lord Canning be nominated to another office.

The offer of a commission in the army to any qualified party raising one hundred recruits has been withdrawn. An express train from Manchester to London on the

An express train from Manchester to London on the Great Northern Railway ran off the track and over the viaduct. Four persons were killed, including the Hen. Windsor Clive, and a large number injured.

The subject of creating an army brigade from the middle class of Englishmen was daily attracting more attention, and it was supposed that the pressure of public opinion would induce the Government to take the matter up.

Mesers, Hairison, Watson & Co., bankers in Hull, have failed. Their liabilities are supposed to be large.

A collision occurred between the police and militi at Limerick on Saturday, the 20th. Some person were injured, but no lives were lost.

Advices from Palermo state that the telegraph by tween Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle.

tween Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and the British Government will then only have to lay a cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

The Globe says that the Privy Council have fixed Sunday, the 4th of October, as a day for national hamiliation and prayer, on account of the Indian troubles.

troubles.

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed £1,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. Considerable political importance is attached to this act of the head of the Mohammedae eligion.

The cattle disease has made its appearance is Kerry, Ireland.

THE LATEST.

LONDON—Saturday.

There was a further increase in the demand for money both in the Stock Exchange and at the Bank, but not beyord what was to have been anticipated from the near approach of the end of the quarter and the largeness of the Government balance.

It is stated that within the last few days a large quantity of Ibraila maize has been sold to be shipped to the United Kingdom in the course of the year is Greek vessels—the price mentioned per quarter, cut and freight, being a considerable reduction from the price now nominally current in London.

In Paris, on Friday, the Funds closed at 676, 79c, and 676, 75c.

FRANCE.

Napoleon left the camp at Chalons on the 23d, was at Straebourg on the next day, and at Stuttgard on Aspoison lett the camp at Cambas of the Statigardica the 25th.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stuttgardt gives the fellowing programme of the Imperial meeting: The Emperors meet on Friday, the 25th. They will give grand banquet on that day, and an evening party at the Princess Royal's country seat. On Saturday may will pay a visit to the royal breeding stud at Hannheim, and attend an evening party at Willhelmschos, the garden to which regal palace will be illuminated. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will have a subject to the same evening of all the members of the diplomatic corps. The festivities will terminate aspectacle at the theater. The Emperors will take their departure on Monday morning.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emporors of Autria and Russia will have an interview at Weimare the 1st of October.

The Paris Patrie says the furthering of a comments pit of amity and good intelligence between the Courts of France and Russia is the only object of the interview.

Inundations in the south of France bave been very

disactrous. The destruction of property was inunease and several lives were lost. The Emperor contribute 10,000 france from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers

The grape harvest was progressing in the south, as the vintage was most abundant.

A telegraph dispatch from Stuttgardt the 25th to

A telegraph dispatch from Stuttgardt the 25th to The Times, eays that Napoleon arrived there on that afternoon at 13 o'clock. The King of Wurtemberg received him at the railway station, and conducted him to the palace, where they were immediately joined by the Emperor of Russia. Contrary to all expectations the Empress of Russia was to join the party the next day.

The trial of those charged with the committal of frauds on the French railroad had terminated. Parot was acquitted. Grelet was found guilty and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Carpentier and Gueria were also found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Furthermore, Carpentier, Grelet and Parot are required to restore 4,332 shares, and Guerin 1,400.

rand are required to rectore 4,352 shares, and the rin 1,400.

The funeral of M. Manin was attended by 1,500 persons, of whom many were refugees. No funeral ovation was permitted. Police precautions were takes, but no trouble occurred. SPAIN.

Mexico has accepted the mediation of Englandsel France in her quarrel with Spain. The conference will be held in London.

Notwithstanding the Madrid journals say the ministerial crists is over, it was runnuored that Gea. Figure ras was to resign the Ministry of War and be succeeded by Sesundi, and that several high functionaries at the palace were to be dismissed. A royal decres convokes the Cortez for the 30th October.

PORTUGAL.
Lisbon dates are to the 19th. Great excitement or inted at the supposed outbreak of yellow fever, at though it was asserted it was only typhus. DENMARK.

A Berlin dispatch says that the separate negotiations between Prussia and Denmark had been broken of, and that Prussia and Austria had determined for the present not to carry the affairs with the Duckies before the Diet, but to await the representations of Hol-

The rumers of a French note in favor of Denmark

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm dispatch of the 24th says that the four estates which form the Swedish Parliament have epted the Kirg's proposal, that the Crown Prince should be regent during his illness. The proposals met with opposition only from the citizens and peasants.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

A fire at St. Petersburg is reported to have conumed 170 vessels and lighters.

It is stated that the Russian Government is constructing a large fortress at Kertch to command the
Straits of Yenikale.

A Berlin letter says the Czar, before leaving St.
Petersburg, approved the draft of a project for the
partial abolition of sertdom, and on his return the
project will become a law, and a proclamation be
issued inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of
their serfs.

Letters from St. Petersburg report that the reduc-tion to a peace feeting of the three divisions of cavelry of the Imperial Guard had been accomplished. TURKEY.

Omar Pacha is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post. He is charged with the
duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris
and the Lower Euphrates, and with the protection of
commerce egainst the Arabe.

Three Ruseian corvettes were in the Dardanelles
waiting for a firman to enter the Black Sea. These
vessels, it is understood, are intended for a guard for
the ships in ports designated by the treaty of Pasis.

It is stated that the Porte, under the pressure of
events, has come to the resolution of taking the initiative on the question of the Principalities, and is about
to propose an administrative union extending eyen to
the army.

INDIA.
Nothing later has been received from India; but the